[Numb. CXXIV.] THE FEBRUARY 14, 1789.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1789. [Vol. III.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for SALE, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith, A Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waist. coat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & waters
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sixes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harp
Pewter dishes, plates basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, vinegar. They flatter themselves they will attract the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 89.

A Circular Letter from his Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

(Concluded from our last.)

FOR my own part, conscious of having acted while a servant of the public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure, pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice, and not willing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your excellency the inclosed collection of papers, relative to the half pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army: from these communications, my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons which induced me at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudice and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress, now alluded to, are as undoubtedly and absolutely binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the halfpay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever: that provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give to officers of the army, for services then to be performed: it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service: it was a part of their hire. I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honor; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to the distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards in proportion to the aid the public draws from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if besides the donation of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages [in which article all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing] we take into the estimate, the bounties many of the soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation [every circumstance being duly considered] will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers. Should a farther reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself, an exemption from taxes for a limited time [which has been petitioned for in some instances] or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause: but neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will, in any manner affect, much less militate against the act of Congress, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the halfpay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army,

Before I conclude the subject on public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veterans, the non-commissioned officers & privates, who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1782, on an annual pension for life: their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision need only to be known, to interest the feelings of humanity in their behalf; nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a friend, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the comforts or necessaries of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your state, to the warmest patronage of your excellency, and your legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

The militia of country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: it is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence, and confusion which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of the address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology: it is, however, neither my wish nor expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any

fe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be dictated by a good intention; conformant to the immutable rules of juſtice; calculated to produce a liberal ſyſtem of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and cloſe attention to public buſineſs. Here I might ſpeak with more confidence from my actual obſervations; and if it would not ſwell this letter, (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had preſcribed myſelf, I could demonſtrate to every mind, open to conviction, that in leſs time, and with much leſs expence than has been incurred, the war might been brought to the ſame happy concluſion, if the reſources of the continent could have been properly called forth; that the diſtreſſes and diſappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many inſtances, reſulted more from a want of energy in the continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular ſtates: that the inefficacy of the meaſures, ariſing from the want of an adequate authority in the ſupreme power, from a partial compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs in ſome of the ſtates, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to damp the zeal of thoſe who were more willing to exert themſelves, ſerved alſo to accumulate the expences of the war, and to fruſtrate the beſt concerted plans; and that the diſcouragement occaſioned by the complicated difficulties and embarraſſments in which our affairs were by theſe means involved, would have long ago produced the diſſolution of an army, leſs patient, leſs virtuous, and leſs perſevering, than that which I have had the honor to command. But while I mention theſe things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal conſtitution, particularly in the proſecution of a war, I beg it may be underſtood, that as I have ever taken a pleaſure in gratefully acknowledging the aſſiſtance and ſupport I have derived from every claſs of citizens; ſo ſhall I always be happy to do juſtice to the unparalled exertions of the individual ſtates, on many intereſting occaſions.

I have thus freely diſcloſed what I wiſhed to make known before I ſurrender up my public truſt to thoſe who committed it to me: the taſk is now accompliſhed; I now bid adieu to your excellency, as the chief magiſtrate of your ſtate; at the ſame time I bid a laſt farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains, then, to be my final and only requeſt, that your excellency will communicate theſe ſentiments to your legiſlature, at their next meeting; and that they may be conſidered as the legacy of one who has ardently wiſhed, on all occaſions, to be uſeful to his country, and who, even in the ſhade of retirement, will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earneſt prayer, that God will have you, and the ſtate over which you preſide in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for their brethern who have ſerved in the field; and finally, that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of the mind, which were the characteriſtics of the divine Author of our bleſſed religion; without an humble imitation of whoſe example, in theſe things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be,
With much eſteem and reſpect,
SIR,
Your excellency's moſt obedient, and
Moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency William Greene, *Eſquire*,
Governor of the State of Rhode-Iſland.

Foreign Intelligence.

SWEDEN, September 28.

THE deciſive epoch of the entrance of the Daniſh troops on the Swediſh territories took place yeſterday. Three thouſand troops of Denmark paſſed the boundaries of Sweden. Nevertheleſs, we cannot ſay that war is commenced; ſince, if we except the arrival of theſe forces, there has not been the leaſt act of hoſtility between the two kingdoms; nor can any Swediſh ſubject complain of having ſuffered.

Laſt night theſe troops were at nine leagues diſtance from hence. General Manſbach, who commands them; and the governor of our garriſon, had a conference, the iſſue of which was, an expreſs ſent to the king. A friendly correſpondence is a very [illegible] [illegible] ſecurity againſt an hoſtile invaſion. As a [illegible] that has not yet been ſhed, we have reaſon to hope that the two royal brothers will ſuſpend their reſolution, and that, by means of ſome friendly mediation peace may yet be reſtored in the north.

LONDON, October 22.

Every account we receive from Holland confirms more and more the opinion we gave when the troubles were ſaid to have been finally ſuppreſſed, viz. "That they were only ſmothered," and there is every appearance to expect that, if a war happens, they will break our with increaſed violence.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"We can inform you for certain of his Swediſh majeſty having declared to our court, that notwithſtanding the Daniſh troops aſſembled in Norway have penetrated into Sweden, it would not be the means of breaking the peace that ſubſiſts between the two countries, provided the king of Denmark did not extend his hoſtile views any farther.

"His Swediſh majeſty does not conceive the juſtice of our principles, in conſidering our troops that already in our kingdom as auxiliary troops to the Ruſſians, yet, without diſcuſſing the principles, he will ſpare the effuſion of blood, as the mediation of the other reſpectable powers, will ſoon re-eſtabliſh peace in the north. The manifeſto has already made its appearance; we, however, previouſly communicate this information, in order that you may quiet the fears of our navigators, and uſe your efforts to diſſipate the alarm that has begun to be prejudicial to our mercantile flag.

"This declaration of his Swediſh majeſty ought to re aſſure us ſo much the more, as at the time of its being written our troops had paſſed the defiles of Norway, forced the paſſages, and have penetrated, according to our laſt accounts, as far as Uddewallah in Sweden, without, however, committing any hoſtilities againſt the inhabitants whom they found unarmed.

The following authentic account of an attempt made by the Turks to break into Tranſylvania, will ſhow with what a terrible enemy the Imperal troops have to contend.

Tranſylvania is protected on all ſides from ſudden invaſion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only ſeven entrances into it; and theſe are through ſo many defiles, ſtrongly fortified, and well guarded.

On the firſt of September, the Turks appeared before Oitos, one of theſe ſeven defiles, with a determined reſolution to force their way through it. The paſs was defended by a regiment of native Tranſylvania, called, from one of the nations that inhabits that country, the [illegible] regiment.

When the Turks, [illegible] number of 60co, with a train of artillery, [illegible] before Oitos, they found it abandoned; for the [illegible] commander, having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the ſtill ſtronger paſs of Minſter; and that he ſhould invariably act as Guilcos, and there make every preparation for a moſt vigorous reſiſtance.

The Turks advanced with the moſt determined bravery: they diſpatched two conſiderable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the Imperialiſts, while the main body, conſiſting both of horſe and foot, advanced in front. Notwithſtanding the prodigious height of the rocks, that riſe on both ſides of the defile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the paſs was ſhut up, the Turks, deſpiſing every danger, and without being in the ſmalleſt degree diſcouraged by the numbers they loſt, broke in on both ſides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkiſh army kept advancing, until they had croſſed the ſummit of the mountains, at laſt turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Auſtrians in the rear.

Though thus beſet on all ſides, yet the Auſtrians for ſome time made the moſt vigorous defence with their bayonets and ſmall arms, for their artillery was no longer of uſe to them: but notwithſtanding all their bravery, they found it impoſſible to maintain their poſt againſt an enemy ſo greatly ſuperior in number: they retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving three pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they firſt ſpiked up.

American News.

PORTLAND, January 8.

By Mr. Ebenezer Preble, who came paſſenger in the brig Union, arrived in this port on Sunday laſt, we are informed, that the Britiſh king was in an ill ſtate of health at the time the Union left London. His majeſty was at firſt ſaid to be ſeized with the gout: then a dropſy: and while Mr. Preble was in France, on his way, home, intelligence was [illegible] that the king's illneſs had terminated in [illegible] and that the Britiſh parliament were about to [illegible] a regent.

Pittſburgh, February [illegible]

His Excellency Governor St. Clair, with [illegible] miſſioners of this State, and ſeveral [illegible] men, arrived here a few days ago from Fort [illegible]

A PROCLAMATIO[illegible]

By his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLA[illegible] vernor and Commander in Chief of the [illegible] of the United States north-weſt of the [illegible] Ohio, and Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary [illegible] moving all cauſes of controverſy between [illegible] dians in the Northern Department and the [illegible] States.

To all Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall [illegible]

GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded [illegible] Harmar on the ninth day of February [illegible] preſent year, with the Six Nations, the [illegible] Delaware, Chippawa, Ottowas, Pootowa[illegible] Sac nations of Indians and the United States [illegible] by peace and friendſhip has been renewed [illegible] firmed between the United States and the [illegible] mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens [illegible] jects of the United States are hereby required [illegible] notice of the ſame, and to abſtain from [illegible] hoſtility, injury, or injuſtice to the ſaid [illegible] and every individual of the ſaid nations [illegible] ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Marietta, [illegible] County of Waſhington, and Territory [illegible] United States north-weſt of the [illegible] twenty fourth day of January, Anno [illegible] one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty [illegible] and the thirteenth year of the Independence [illegible] of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By his Excellency's command,
WINTHROP SARGENT, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

In a company of gentlemen at Waſhington, on Friday the ſixth of February, it was propoſed to form an aſſociation, ſimilar to that in Philadelphia, for the relief of free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage, and agreed, that two of the company ſhould make a draught of the principles of their aſſociation, and that they ſhould all meet again next day.

On Saturday the following perſons met, viz. Thomas Scott, David Redick, Amos Gregg, [illegible] am Wallace, John Hoge, Samuel Clarke, Alexander Addiſon, Abſalom Baird, James M'Clean, Andrew Swearingen and David Bradford, and [illegible] upon the following draught of an aſſociation.

The Principles of Aſſociation of the Waſhington [illegible] ciety for the Relief of Free Negroes and others unlawfully held in Bondage.

Is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not alſo of the Gentiles? Yes of the Gentiles alſo. Rom. [illegible]

Homo ſum: Humani nihil a me alienum [illegible]
Ter. Heaut.

TO act that part, which paſt ages have [illegible] ted, and which future ages muſt [illegible] the character, at which every American [illegible] aſpire.

Impreſſed with a juſt reſpect to the [illegible] of mankind, and a ſincere abhorrence of [illegible] and deteſtable policy, which retains [illegible] rational beings, in abſolute and [illegible] jection to another: contemplating, with [illegible] tisfaction, the gradual efforts of wiſe and [illegible] legiſlatures, to baniſh a ſyſtem ſo deſtructive [illegible] dom and humanity; in time to eradicate [illegible] manly prejudices, which a long practice of [illegible] diſgracefully eſtabliſhed; and reſtore the [illegible] and conditions of men, to that ſtate, which [illegible] nature require: viewing, with indignation, [illegible] contrivances, by which cruel and [illegible] elude theſe generous intentions, and ſet [illegible] equally, the laws of God and their country; [illegible] prompted by an honeſt deſire to counteract [illegible] ous arts of all ſuch men, to join our [illegible] feeble, endeavours to thoſe of the [illegible] which we live; in order to reſcue, from [illegible] the oppreſſor, thoſe wretched men, who [illegible] nally and illegally are kept in ſervitude, and [illegible] them to that rank, which by the laws of [illegible] civil ſociety, they are entitled to hold.

As a nation, America has aſſerted her [illegible] a fortitude that can never be ſurpaſſed. [illegible] ſhe fought for her own liberty, it becomes [illegible] with that of all. Many of the ſtates [illegible]

...the world their willingness to do their ju... ...the oppressors, which they asserted, and appealed to ...Heaven, was their right. The laws in favor of that ...distressed and injured race of beings, whose unhappy ...lot has been slavery, (a term which ought never to ...have been heard of in America, and which we wish ...blotted out, as soon as policy can effect it) every ...man is peculiarly bound to support.

For this purpose, which we deem becoming good ...men and good citizens, we, whose names are here-...unto subscribed, have united ourselves into an asso-...ciation, under the name "of the Washington Soci-...ety for the Relief of Free Negroes, and others, un-...lawfully held in Bondage:" The object of which is, ...to procure the freedom of all negroes, or others, ...held in bondage, who by the laws of this, or any o-...ther of the United States, ought to be free. And we ...invite all who regard the rights of human nature, ...and approve this mode of supporting them, to unite ...with us in this association.

I. No man shall be admitted as a member of this ...society, who is not of a known good character; and ...believed to have the object of the association sin-...cerely at heart; and who shall not have two thirds ...of the votes of the members present for his admission.

II. There shall be four general meetings of this ...society in every year, on the first Fridays of March, ...June, September, and December; at which general ...meetings only, members shall be admitted, having ...been nominated at the general meeting immediately ...preceding. At the March general meeting of every ...year, a president, vice president, a secretary, a trea-...surer and two counsellors, shall be chosen by ballot ...of the members then present. And a special meeting ...shall be called, by the president or vice president, on ...the application of any two members; and five mem-...bers the president or vice president being one, shall ...be a quorum to transact the business of the society, ...either at a general or special meeting.

III. Every member, at his admission, shall sub-...scribe the articles of this association, and shall then ...pay one quarter of a dollar, and shall also pay one ...quarter of a dollar at every subsequent general meet-...ing, as a fund to defray the contingent expences: ...and if any necessary costs or damages shall accrue to ...any member or other person, acting in pursuance of ...the direction of this society; such costs or damages ...shall be made good to him, either out of the ordina-...ry funds of the society, or a general contribution from ...the members.

IV. Every member doth engage to inform the so-...ciety of all such negroes, or other persons, as he ...may know or suspect to be unlawfully detained in ...servitude; and the society, on such information, ...shall proceed, as may be judged fit, to obtain the ...liberty of the persons so unlawfully detained.

V. The president, or in his absence, the vice ...president, shall sign the minutes; and, in case of an ...equal division of the members present, shall have a ...casting vote.

VI. The treasurer shall receive all monies for the ...use of the society, and account for, and pay over ...the same, agreeably to the directions of the society; ...and, on his election, shall give a bond to the presi-...dent for the time being, in the sum of one hundred ...pounds, conditioned for the faithful performance of ...his duty.

VII. The secretary shall keep a book, wherein ...the minutes of proceedings of the society, shall be ...fairly written; and it shall be open to the inspection ...of every member of the society.

VIII. The counsellors, on being applied to by ...the society shall give their opinion on any doubtful ...question.

IX. Upon a representation to a general meeting ...of any member hath demeaned himself unsuitably ...to the principles of this association, if it shall appear, ...two thirds of the votes of the next general meet-...ing (he having had due notice of the same) that this ...be the case, he shall cease to be a member of this so-...ciety. One year's non attendance or non payment ...of the quarterly contribution, without cause shewn, ...on due notice, shall be considered as withdrawing ...from the society, and it shall be so entered on the ...minutes; and any member may voluntarily withdraw ...himself from this association, at any time, giving a ...written notice thereof to the president or vice presi-...dent.

X. The society shall, at their general meetings, frame ...such further rules for their government, as may be ...thought proper, but no rule shall be established un-...til it has been proposed and considered at two suc-...ceeding general meetings.

Agreed to and subscribed, at Washington, the 7th ...day of February, anno domini, 1789, by

Thomas Scott,	David Bradford,
David Redick,	William Wallace,
Absalom Baird,	Samuel Clarke,
Alexander Addison,	Amos Gregg,
John Hoge,	James M'Cluney.
Andrew Swearingen,	

The gentlemen present having all subscribed this association; Thomas Scott was chosen President, David Redick, Vice President, Alexander Addison, Secretary, Absalom Baird, Treasurer, and David Bradford and Alexander Addison, Counsellors, all pro tempore, and to serve till the first general meeting, on the last Friday of March next, on which day, at two o'clock afternoon, all present agreed to meet again, at the house of William Meethirk, in Washington.

To the EDITOR of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SIR,

YOU have been severely handled by some religious critics, who instead of benevolence, breathe nothing but acrimony towards their fellow creatures, for inserting *the Indian Tell his answer to a Swedish Missionary* in your paper a week or two since. Impious infidelity! says one--down right Deism! cries another--an Indian presume to know the way to Heaven!--exclaims a third--ring vociferous, impious infidelity!-- My detestation of principles so repugnant to true christianity, has been considerably augmented by meeting with consonant sentiments in an author of great merit I have been just reading, some of which I beg you will lay before the public in the following dress.

When I was young I suffered my self to be led by fear and weakness into the belief of every thing taught by my nurses, parents, and masters. Age has taught me to reform my understanding, and to make an exact review of all the opinions I ever entertained. I give credit to writers and professors of all denominations no further than as their doctrines agree with the clear and distinct ideas which I have received immediately from God. I laugh heartily at the ridiculous attachment of the many to the persuasion, however so absurd, of their progenitors; and satisfied with the substance of religion, I condemn its superstitions.

Is it possible that any set of men can be really so absurd as to persuade themselves that they are the only people in the world who will be partakers, after death, of the glory of the Almighty? Can they believe in God, call him merciful and beneficent, and think it possible he would create so many millions of men with a design to make them for ever miserable? Can an embrio say I will be born of Christian and not of Pagan parents, or has he his choice whether he will make his first appearance in the enlightened regions of Europe or Asia, or in the wilds and forests of Africa or America; and ought he to suffer punishment for a thing which was not in his power to prevent? It will be answered, perhaps, that we know not the immense secrets of God, that 'tis impertinent for a finite creature to dive into the mysteries of the infinite Creator. But this question is not a mystery, it is as evident as self existence, and as easy to demonstrate.

Our reason is a gift from God, who cannot deceive us; 'tis a present that he has made to us, to enable us to know and serve him. If this reason, in the most evident cases, mislead us, God would deceive us; which cannot be maintained, God being the truth itself. Now this reason tells me, and clearly demonstrates it, that 'tis inconsistent with justice, that a person should be punished for an involuntary crime, a crime in which he has no share. In vain will it be objected to me, that the ideas I have of justice deceive me, because they are the consequence of my reason; nor can they be false, because they are verified by the resemblance they bear to the goodness and justice of God, which my reason convinces me ought to be such.

I am astonished when I hear people assert, that there is a necessity for some people to be damned for the glory of God, just as kings have slaves to work at the oar for the glory of their majesties. Has God, that immense being, who out of nothing made every thing, who can in an instant annihilate the universe, has he need of the torment of any unhappy creatures for his glory? If he punishes them 'tis an effect of his justice, and of the order established by his wisdom. But his wrath does not fall upon crimes which are owing to invincible ignorance, and to a superior power. The way of thinking those bigots have adopted seems to me not only an insult on the human race, but on the Godhead himself. What! did he form a number of beings only to make them miserable? Can sovereign goodness take delight in injustice and cruelty?

Listen! O ye unhappy beings, inhabitants of a thousand nations who speak a thousand different languages, who live in regions near us or remote, unknown or known, listen to the doom pronounced on you by those *all judging mortals*.

Ye followers of Mahomet, in number far exceeding any other religious sect--ye were sent into the world purposely by the Creator of the universe to de tormented everlastingly. In vain shall you say we have followed the dictates of our prophet, acted up to his laws, and led exemplary lives. In vain you have fed the hungry, you have clothed the naked in rain.

Ye unbelieving jews, in whatever clime ye are dispersed, created obstinate by God, that he may ever have the pleasure of revenging the cruelty practised on his son by a few of your forefathers near two thousand years since, not one of you need look forward to Heaven, its gates were shut against you from the beginning.

Ye most enlightened Pagans, nothing shall the mild and benevolent doctrines of Confucius or of Mango Capac avail you. The first mover of all things whom you adore has ever laughed at your prayers; your honesty, frugality and primitive integrity shall avail you nothing. You were created by the Being ye have so faithfully served, to be distorted with agony, and as he is eternal so must be your torments, that the satisfaction he derives from the sight of your misery may be without end.

And ye innumerable uninformed tribes, of different colours and complexions, whether you are found on Afric's parched regions, Asia's burning sands, or in America's extensive forests, from Nova Zembla to the Torrid Zone, in countries known for ages past, or islands yet untrod by foot of civilized voyager around----

Ye have never heard of the name of Christ; his holy mission, the miracles he performed, and the manner of his coming are equally unknown to you--ye have led inoffensive lives in not serving the Redeemer of Mankind; ye have waged cruel wars on your neighbours for the defence of your earthly property, when ye ought to have been making preparations for an interest in Heaven; ye can allege nothing in defence of your conduct; go herd with the devil and his angels; you may call, but the great Spirit will not hear you, 'tis for his pleasure you were formed, and for his pleasure you are doomed to be tortured eternally.

When I see a number of people in any country making professions of a different religion; when I know them all to be honest men; when I examine their manners, and find them full of candour and sincerity, I can't imagine that God who is just in his decrees, and gracious in his mercy, should punish men, who acting in obedience to the internal legislator, I mean the law of nature and that of conscience, have been guilty of no other crime, than conforming to the religion of their ancestors, in which they were born. *'Tis wicked elfins and sorcery fate that destroy souls, and not the pedantic decisions of weak men.*" The Indian looking at the sun, and in that glorious luminary adoring the first cause and mover of all things, stands as good a chance for eternal happiness as the proudest Christian of us all.

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind
"Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
"His soul proud science never taught to stray
"Far as the solar walk, or milky way;
"Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n
"Behind the cloud top'd hill, an humbler heav'n,
"Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,
"Some happier island in the watery waste,
"Where slaves once more their native land behold,
"No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.
"To be, content his natural desire,
"He asks no Angel's wing, or Seraph's fire;
"But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
"His faithful dog shall bear him company.

HUMANITAS.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

MOST respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening at their Store in Pittsburgh, a neat and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, may rely on being punctually served, and on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce at its current value.

Also request all those who are indebted to them by bond, note, or book account, upwards of six months to make payment or such arrangements as may be necessary before the 10th of March next. Those that neglect this indulgence may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of the proper officers for recovery. February 13, 1789.

Public Sale.

ALL the real estate of John Perry and James Perry of the county of Westmoreland, Bankrupts, will positively be sold on Monday the 23d day of March next, at the Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia.

Any person inclining to purchase any part thereof, will please apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia, who will receive proposals, and treat for any part of the said estate at private sale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Assignees.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

THOSE who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of an opportunity of inſtructing their children, or thoſe under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Inſtructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt of March next.

February 1ſt, 1789.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers did give to a certain Hugh Donnalſon, three ſeparate bonds, one for 50l. which became due the firſt of October 1787, part of which is paid, one for 25l. which was due the firſt of October 1788, and one for 25l due the firſt of October, 1789. which bonds were given to the ſaid Donnalſon for 80 acres of lands ſituate in Pitt townſhip, then Weſtmoreland, now Alleghany county, but as the ſaid Donnalſon has not fulfilled his agreement with us, we take this method to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as we are determined not to pay them, unleſs our agreement is fulfilled,

WILLIAM FISHER.

JAMES FISHER.

February 4, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a ſtout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat. and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, ſhall receive the above reward by applying at the ſtore of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittſburgh. January 8, 1789.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authorited to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittſburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half caſh down, and the remainder by inſtalments. For particulars apply by letter, poſt paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouſe, Philadelphia.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1ſt and 15th of September laſt, four negroes, to wit Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and ſpeaks ſlow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when ſpoke to or examined, and has a ſcar on his right breaſt below his collar bone four or five inches long; the fleſh conſiderably higher than the other part, occaſioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the ſame height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with ſmall eyes, which generally appear red or yelloviſh, ſpeaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the ſame height and age, but rather ſpare made, and not ſo ſtrait, nor altogether ſo black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot ſhould be, alſo ſeveral warts or lumps on his noſe, ſlow ſpeech, and deceitful look.

Pleaſant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well ſet large features, has loſt all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks briſk and lively and at times very complaiſant. She has lately gave ſuck, as ſhe left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; ſhe took with her ſundry cloathes ſuch as country cloth habits, ſtriped in the warp; the others alſo took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, oſnabrigs ſhirts &c. ſuch as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforeſaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year paſt, I do not in the leaſt doubt but he, as well as the reſt, has procured other clothes, as well as paſſes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob ſaw well at the whip ſaw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the ſtate, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the ſtate to any perſon that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within ſix miles of the ſaid ferry, beſides reaſonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS

N. B. I hereby forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid ſlaves, as I am determined to proceed againſt them as the law directs.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the reſolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Reſolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the ſame for ſettlement.

Reſolved, That Council will on the firſt Monday in May next, take into conſideration the propriety of ſuperceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE. Secretary.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, at the ſign of the

BLACK LIO

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, weſt of the town of Bedford, on the great road from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, where gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting good entertainment and kind treatment on reaſonably terms, by the publics moſt humble ſervant.

DERRY

December 1ſt, 1788.

Bedford County, December 29,

BY virtue of ſundry precepts iſſued by Slaſſer, Robert Smith, and Rowland Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed ſale by public vendue on the premiſes at ten clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and ſingular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county of Bedford, called Mill on both ſides Blue Lick creek, containing Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham and to be ſold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land ſituate in Brothers Valley townſhip and county aforeſaid, called Habitation, on the ſouth fork of Buffaloe creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glaſnor, and to be ſold on the 12th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Friends Cove in Colrain townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Miley's Fancy, containing 369 acres Taken in execution as the eſtate of Abraham Miley, and to be ſold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Moſes Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moſes Reed, and to be ſold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate on Rogers run in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Clean Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Ruſh, and to be ſold on the 8th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Shafts Adventure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Boorman, and to be ſold on the 7th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Air townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Bell's Fancy, on the waters of Licken creek, containing 400 acres Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph and to be ſold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land ſituate in Bethel townſhip, county aforeſaid, called Lick Fork, containing acres, Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jenkins, and to be ſold on the 5th day of by me

ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY, Sher

HAVING had occaſion to travel the Bedford county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a ſhort time ago, I was violently ſeized with a rupture (which for theſe 18 paſt has at periods troubled me) that was almoſt intolerable, and I am well convinced I ſhould have ſoon died had not been for Doctor Kimmel, of Berlin county, who I applied to, and found immediately relief, and in the courſe of weeks he reſtored me to perfect health. From a ſympathy for thoſe who are afflicted with this diſorder, I am induced to give this method of informing them where they may be effectually cured of this diſagreeable and dangerous diſorder.

THOMAS GEORGE

N. B. I am creditably informed Dr. Kimmel cures old ſores of the inveterate kind.

Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcri and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Exp after one fourth of a Dollar